

THE COURTS.

Decision by Judge Moore as to the Yeaton Estate.

The H. H. Taylor Estate Up in the Probate Court.

Flying to Find Who Was Responsible for the Riots of July, 1877.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Etc.

THE YEATON ESTATE.

Judge Moore yesterday sustained the demur to the bill in the case of Yeaton vs. Yeaton, involving the title to some \$50,000 or \$100,000 worth of real estate on State and Butterfield streets near Twenty-fifth street, on Wood and Lincoln near Twelfth street, twenty acres on Fullerton avenue near the junction of the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, and a lot on the South Branch of the Chicago River.

In 1849 William C. Yeaton and Mary Frances Dural, about to be married, made an anti-slavery agreement in Virginia, by which certain bank-stock belonging to the former was transferred to trustees for the benefit of the latter, with the provision that the interest or dividends upon the same should be paid to William C. Yeaton during their joint lives, and that Mrs. Yeaton should have power to direct the trustees to dispose of the same by any instrument of writing, executed by her, attested by three credible witnesses, or by will. In default of appointment, the property was to go to her heirs at law.

The Court must now decide which story is true.

DIVORCES.

Henry Moeller filed a bill for divorce yesterday from his wife Annette, on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Mary Berry also came into court for similar relief, she having discovered that her husband, William Walter Barry, alias Barry, was a married man when he promised to protect and cherish her.

John W. Dodge is in a hurry to get rid of his wife Ann Eliza, but all he can find against her is that she left him about fourteen months ago. The statute requires two years' desertion, but he will persuade the Judge that it is hard enough to convince him that his wife has been still living, now claim that the deeds made by Mrs. Yeaton and her father and the trustees are void, and that they (such hours) have the title to the property.

The Court will hear the case in Superior Court to establish their title in April. Two weeks ago a general demur was argued to the bill on the part of some thirty of the defendants. To-day Judge Moore announced his decision upon that bill. He said the rights had been taken extraordinary care. They filed their bill for instructions and pursued the directions of the Court to the letter. If the trustees had acted without order or consent, there might have been cause of complaint, but the document was obtained to every act and all conveyances made by direct orders. The demurers were, therefore, sustained. Mr. George Smith appeared for the plaintiffs.

THE TAYLOR ESTATE. The dreary monotony which usually pervades the Probate Court, over which Judge Kuckerbocker presides, was relieved yesterday morning by the appearance of the big legal guns who were retained in the case of Mrs. Collins, formerly Mrs. H. H. Taylor, against the executors of the estate of the late H. H. Taylor. There were Wirt Dexter and W. S. Young, Jr., for the executors, and Sidney Smith and S. M. Millard for the complainant. Mr. Dexter, on the calling of the case, suggested that some issues be made in the matter, and that the objections to the actions of the executors be filed in detail. This suggestion the Court as assented. Mr. Millard admitted that it was impossible to make any detailed statement. He believed that the expenses charged for executors' services should be passed upon. No account was presented of the interest on the investments, and the account that was filed is the one to which objections were made in gross. After some discussion starting between counsel, it was decided to call in the attorney for the National Bank, was called. He testified that he had made out the accounts and kept the books. Some difficulties of the executors had been held up, which he could not explain, but Barron thinks it is rather hard for him to be confined for an indefinite time under such doubtful circumstances, and asks to be released.

The Court suggested that counsel could go into the profits of the estate due to Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Smith remarked that the question of the compensation charged by the executors was one that could within the purview of the examination.

Mr. Dexter insisted that the executors could present no final account until they had carried out all the provisions of the will, and for this reason he again urged the Court to defer the question of compensation as premature.

The Court understood that the estate was closed, and the executors were simply trustees over whose the Probate Court had no control. It was agreed that the executors, in settling the estate, recourse must be had to a Court of Chancery. All that the Court could now do with the estate was to leave it to the executors just as Mr. Taylor left it.

At the trial of the cause in Ottawa, Ontario, it was then resolved, and from his testimony it appeared that the executors, Messrs. H. W. King, H. F. Eames, and Albert Keed, had received a little over \$10,000 in interest and dividends on the estate. At the time of the division, when Mr. Taylor was awarded his lower interest, the estate was figured up at \$60,000. The widow took \$23,000 of her share. This would leave in the hands of the estate of Carrie L. Grant, minor, guardian, and bond of \$500 approved.

Letters of administration of the estate of Harry B. Bishop were issued to Harry F. Bishop, and bond of \$500 approved.

A new bond for \$2,000 was filed and approved in the estate of Maggie Rose, et al., minors.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLUDGETT—The Holmboe "surprised" him.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions. JUDGE GARY—32, 148, and 150 to end of calendar, except 103, 104, 105, 174, 212, 216, and 230. No cause on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Judge Gary. No cause on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Hon. Edward H. Kewin, Justice of the Peace, and others, which has been on trial the past two days before Judge Moore, the Judge rendered his opinion, saying he had decided to appoint a referee.

The corporation was unquestionably interested in the appointment, and the referee will be appointed to the office.

The corporation was represented by Mr. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fishery Commissioner, Washington, of interest.

The experiments I made last winter in the artificial propagation of fish were successful, and Dr. Foster, M. P., has, as announced, given notice of certain resolutions respecting the fishery, and I am confident that the Legislature will take action to support me.

The will of Perrin Biss, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary issued to George H. Estelle and Emanuel N. Church.

An attorney for the executors of the estate of Mrs. W. H. Otis, deceased, filed a bill in the Probate Court yesterday, asking for a decree that the estate be converted into trust-bear-ing securities. The executors have not made out any account of the estate, and the attorney for the executors was unable to state what was done with the estate.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS.

TOLDO, April 24.—The Women's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Northwest continued its session to-day with an increased attendance over that of yesterday. Reports of the State and Presbyterian Societies were received, showing gratifying results from the labors of the past year, and a marked in-

crease in members and contributions.

The Treasurer's report makes a favorable exhibit of the financial condition of the Board. The total receipts of the past year were \$32,000 against \$25,000.

The closing exercises of the Convention occurred this evening. The Committee on Future Meeting reported liability to decide on the time and place of holding the next annual meeting. It will shortly be announced through the Chicago Interim.

that she would care for his boy, and keep him in Chicago, etc. That Juessen was appointed to the post of paymaster over the quarterly installments of pay to the quarter. The total receipts of the past year were \$32,000 against \$25,000.

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pires.

SEED-TIME.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 24.—Reports from different points in Western and Northwestern Wisconsin indicate that wheat-growing is well advanced. The acreage sown will not vary much from 1878. In some places wheat is up, and growing nicely. There has been a general complaint of drought, but to-day we have some rain, with prospects of more to-night. The amount of wheat still in the farmers' hands is variously estimated at from 10 to 30 per cent of the crop. The wheat crop is in fair condition, with a few green ears here and there.

GRAND MARAINE, Mower Co., Minn., April 24.—The wheat crop is in fair condition, with a few green ears here and there.

WATSON, April 24.—The wheat crop is in fair condition, with a few green ears here and there.

ROBERT THIEME, of Halsted, Minn., April 24.—The wheat crop is in fair condition, with a few green ears here and there.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newmarket, and Fancey Goods, 720 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

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pires.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS

READERS THROUGHOUT THE CITY, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED

THESE BRANCHES:

1. NEW YORK, CORNELL HALL AND

WATERLOO, CORNER ELLIS AND WATERTOWN,

2. BOSTON, CORNER BOSTON AND

FRUITWOOD, CORNER BOSTON AND

FRUITWOOD.

3. CHICAGO, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

4. ST. LOUIS, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

5. NEW ORLEANS, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

6. PHILADELPHIA, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

7. BIRMINGHAM, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

8. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

9. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

10. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

11. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

12. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

13. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

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14. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

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15. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

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16. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

17. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

18. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

19. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATERLOO.

20. BOSTON, 101 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER

WATER

OVER THE RIVER.

Mark Gray Is Now a Near Neighbor of Pete Stevens.

The Preliminary Examination—He Calmly Pleads Guilty.

The Witnesses Give Their Testimony as Already Published.

Bail Is Fixed at \$20,000, So as to Keep Him Securely Hived.

He Still Declines to Give the Reason Which Made Him Fire.

Another Batch of Letters—More Facts Regarding His Early History.

The Public Heart Beats Sympathetically with Mr. Booth.

Congratulations Pouring in from All Parts of the Country.

GRAY PLEADS GUILTY.

In something like twelve hours, Mark Gray, the ambitious young man who tried to shoot Edwin Booth unto the death was arrested, left all night in the Army, given a preliminary hearing, and sent across to the jail to spend his time until he shall be given a full and formal trial. The young man was himself instrumental in facilitating the course of justice in its preliminary stages by his plan of guilty and his failure to place the least obstacle in the way.

Of course, with the extended publication in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the shooting affair, and all the supplementary information that could be obtained, it was natural that the morning performances at the Army should draw an unusually large crowd; since it was generally understood that a new act, with casts of stars in the leading parts, would go on, and thus serve to render the business rather more interesting than usual. The ordinary cases were run through with good style, when, shortly after 10 o'clock, Detective James Morgan entered into the judicial presence and stated to Justice Summerfield that Mr. Edwin Booth, the intended victim of Wednesday evening's shooting, with the other witness to the attempted assassination, were in the other room, prepared to testify as to what happened at McVicker's the evening previous.

The Justice directed the detective to bring in the prisoner and the witnesses, and the crowd held its breath in waiting for the developments. The detective returned in a few minutes, leading Gray, and followed by the witnesses, and handed a slip to the Clerk, on which was written the following memorandum: "Dear Sirs: April 23. At ten o'clock, early this morning, I found a deadly weapon with intent to kill." This brief record was transferred to the docket, the prisoner was secured a place in the box, and forthwith he was the cynosure of eyes, the crowd being drawn by the rare occurrence of better satisfying its longing desire to get a good look at the young man, who, for the time being, was "nothing like Booth himself." He bore the name, quite good, of a crowd in an impulsive way, and quietly awaited the carrying out of the programme. The Clerk read the charge and asked him, in the form was whether he considered himself guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty," he replied, without a moment's hesitation, and in a voice clear and distinct and, with a trifle dramatic in its tone, as though he wished to be in court in his favor. The mere fact of his having been here together with those of Chicago's real estate that clung to them, and clung all the more persistently, for the reason that the cell accommodations at the Army do not provide for the most secure and maintaining personal cleanliness. These hands, by the way, are the hands of a bungkin and not a dry-goods clerk. They are large, ill-shaped, coarse, and hairy, and are not to be compared with the plow or the handle of a dung-fork or a cold-morning than they do a very intimate acquaintance with the yard-stick or the soft surface, ribbons and other gew-gaws. The boy, Gray, has had a race for several days, has roughed it on the railroad, has "taken in the town," and all this may in a measure account for the peculiarity.

THE TESTIMONY.
After the trial of the two, Justice Summerfield called for the statements of the eyewitnesses. The first, and, of course, the most important was Mr. Booth himself, who told his story briefly and as follows:

"During the last scene of the performance at McVicker's Theatre last night," said he, "as I was seated on the stage reading the soliloquy, I heard a pistol snap. I supposed it was an accidental noise, and paid no attention to it. In a moment I heard another shot, and, looking up to the balcony, saw a man apparently in the act of shooting the pistol again. Thinking I was in jeopardy, I got up and pointed toward the man. Then some one said, 'That's the man,' and he was seized. I retired to the side of the stage, but returned at once and told the audience I would finish the play if they would grant me a chance to see my wife, whom some one had foolishly told I was being shot at. I was on the stage for a minute, and then returned and finished the play."

"Did he ever say he had come up here to kill Booth?"

"There were some things, it would appear, that Gray imparted to Fletcher that he didn't to the reporter, but they further appear to have been very few."

ANXIOUS FOR HIS TRIAL.

Having gotten all that the malroster knew, and having given Gray a chance to get used to his enforced surroundings, the reporter presented him at his cell-door, which was not locked, and renewed the acquaintance of the previous evening.

"Well, how are you feeling?" was the random inquiry.

"Oh, pretty tired. Wish to God my trial was here."

"In a hurry for it?"

"Well, I don't like the worry, and the bother, and the annoyance."

"You know the penalty,—imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from one to fourteen years!"

"Well, how are you feeling?" was the random inquiry.

"Oh, you seem to cool enough about it!"

"Yes."

"Don't you expect to be sent down?"

"You think the statement which you propose to make to the Court will let you out?"

"Yes, it is the emphatic 'no' of the law."

"You know he hasn't had you give it to the public through THE TRIBUNE?"

"No, I haven't got anything to say now. When the trial comes I'll say what I've got to say; not now."

"You seem to have a lawyer?"

"No, I don't want any."

"Going to conduct your own case, eh?"

"Yes."

"Show for the legal minds there."

"You said last night, when asked if you ever had relatives on the stage, 'Yes; wish to God I hadn't.' To whom did you refer?"

"Oh, well, it's not necessary to say. I don't want to say anything except to plead guilty."

"You spoke of your stepfather, and of your father, adding that the latter was living with a dry goods store and the old gentleman has some peculiarity on that last word. What is your father's name?"

"I am sorry it is not the reverse," was Gray's cool and unemphatic response.

"It is a man who is ordinarily desperate case of his class," said the Court, "and I shall fix the bonds at \$10,000."

Gray had nobody to go his bail, had the amount been never so small, and the order of the Court was that he should be held to the Criminal Court. He was sent over to the State prison in the company of an officer, with a look of relief that the preliminary business was over. As he was the dark-feathered tragedian, whom he so much resembles, the lucky gentleman smutishly shrank back, as the jury doubt as to whether the young man had actually been stripped of all the weapons of extermination and death he might have had on him. There was no act of violence, however, for everything of a deadly character had been carefully taken away from the young man with the uniform desire to kill.

Mr. Booth, when asked with his friends as to the sufficiency of his bail, and it was the conclusion that the sum was not large enough to guard against the possible, though highly probable, contingency of some of Gray's friends in St. Louis or Keokuk appearing and

going his bail, in which case Mr. Booth had some doubt as to whether it would be worth while to have his life at stake. The result of the conference was, that the intended victim stepped up to the Justice's desk and demanded to double the sum. Justice Summerfield said he could get Gray could get bail, but, in order to "make sure" and take a "bond of fate," as it were, he increased the amount to \$20,000. As far as Gray was concerned, he looked as if it made no earthly difference whether it was \$10,000, \$20,000, or \$30,000.

TRANSFERRED TO JAIL.

The crowd lingered awhile, the witnesses went about their business, and the young man was taken over to the Central to sit for his photograph. A miffus was duly made out, and Detective Morgan escorted him to his temporary home over the river. He was duly measured, weighed, interrogated as to his name, address, relatives, etc., and conveyed, after spending some time in the office, to jail with Jailer Currier, Billy Emmett, and others, to Cell 42, two doors west of Pete Stevens.

The record on the books was as follows:

"Height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 160 pounds; hair and mustache, black; eyes, dark brown; teeth, good; pistol mark on right side of forehead, under hair; age, 28; occupation, dry-goods merchant; residence, Ingalls House, St. Louis."

To a casual inquiry on the part of the Jailer as to why he parents were, he would say nothing, intimating that he was one of the most notorious men in the city. He refused to give any information to the police, and that nobody could get anything out of him on that score. In his talk in the Jailer's private office, he was communicative enough on all but his motives, and on that he was extremely reticent, and, indeed, evasive. He wished the time for trial had come, he said, and believed he could make such a statement as would get him out. Just what shape that statement would take he was unable to disclose. Once he said, "I'll make your statement to the Court."

"Yes? I don't want to talk any more about that."

"What do you mean?"

"That stuff from St. Louis."

"But that's why don't you tell the whole story, and come with us with your statements and explanations and not more details?"

"No, I've talked enough, and I ain't going to be interviewed again."

And from this position he wouldn't be budged.

"You said last night that Booth had done some injury to a friend of yours a number of years ago?"

"And you are reported to have denied to-day a statement that the friend was a lady, and to have stated that there was no woman mixed up in the case?"

"That's a fact."

"Then who was the male friend?"

"Well, I'm not going to tell anything about it till my trial comes off."

"How did you get that out of your right for me to hear?" the reporter, changing the subject suddenly and purposefully.

Gray pulled back his hair, and the star disclosed itself.

"I was drinking pretty hard about four years ago, and I was a terrible drunkard, it was not true. I got quite discouraged and tried to shoot myself, but the ball took a side glance and laid me up, but that was all."

"I believe that that little experiment with firearms may have tended to upset you a little."

"Well, not that I know of," was the cool reply.

"Do you say Booth isn't your father?"

"No," he said, just a little sulky, for he was evidently getting tired of this quizzing; "but I ain't going to be interviewed any more."

"And then you'll make your statement to the Court?"

"Yes? I don't want to talk any more about that."

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"But that's why don't you tell the whole story, and come with us with your statements and explanations and not more details?"

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ANOTHER BATCH OF LETTERS.

Mr. B. H. Ingalls, the landlord of the Ingalls House, on State street, just north of the bridge, says that Gray appeared same enough while at his house Tuesday and Wednesday. So says his wife. The son, however, noticed something funny in his talk, his looks, and his actions, and rather came to the conclusion that he was out of his head. Gray left the house at 10 o'clock, and was gone through with yesterday's paper, and inspected for whatever they would yield.

"The paper tells me that this time he has been around, the day before, to the Army, and that he was quite popular there, and that he was the cynosure of eyes, the crowd being drawn by the rare occurrence of a good-looking young man, who, for the time being, was 'nothing like Booth himself.'

While the talk was going on a young man rang the bell, and said he was an old friend of Gray's, and would like to see him. Gray was called out, greeted the stranger, and the two subsequently had quite an extended conversation.

The new-comer, it turned out, was a brakeman on the Rock Island road, named W. G. Fletcher. He had just come in from a "run," and afterwards told the reporter, and while in a barber-shop getting done up, had read an account of the shooting, finding himself in Keokuk, where he had come over to see a kindly word to him and learn how he was.

"How long have you known him?"

"About seven years, I guess, but I haven't seen him for maybe two years."

"Is he stepfather, Patrick Gray; his brother, Thomas Gray; his mother, Mary Gray; and his twin brother, John?"

"Beast son! family troubles there, hasn't the—the mother divorced from her husband?"

"Yes."

"Do you know when or on what ground?"

"I guess it was about five years ago, but I don't know the reason."

"Do you know his father's name?"

"No."

"Or where he lives?"

"Wife is the Katie Daven, to whom he wrote?"

"She is a young Irish girl in Keokuk, a hard-working, decent, respectable girl,—to whom he is engaged."

"Do you know anything about his being stage-struck?"

"I don't know anything about his being stage-struck."

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THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden Mills Under Investigation for Alleged Malfeasance.

A Queer State of Affairs at Col. Cleary's Pet Institution.

Private Medical Classes Trotted Through the Different Wards.

How a "Stiff" Was Boiled Down to Make a Skeleton.

The celebrated Pickwickian public would suffer by comparison with a so-called investigation made yesterday by a Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County into the affairs of the public hospital of that county. The Special Committee consisted of Commissioners Fitzgerald, Semple, Boese, Wheeler, and Stewart. They were appointed at a recent meeting of the County Board for the purpose aforesaid. They met yesterday morning at the Committee-room adjoining the Board-room in the building corner of Dearborn avenue and Michigan street. Fitzgerald presided, and, in opening the ball, asked for opinions as to whether or not the press and public should be admitted. He did not want, he said, to conduct the business "with delicacy" toward anybody. The press and the public were admitted. After the Senate, before which preceded this decision, Mr. Mills, the Warden of Cook County Hospital, was called in, and there was read to him, and for the first time to the Committee, a series of charges signed by nobody, but orally fathomed by Commissioner Fitzgerald. They were as follows:

1. It is charged, and witnesses will be ready to substantiate the charge, that Mr. Mills showed an entire incompetency in the management of the Hospital.

2. It is charged, and witnesses will call to verify the charge, that Warden Mills was in the habit of getting intoxicated, not only out of the institution, but many times in the same, and that he frequently got drunk in the course of his duty.

3. It is charged, and witnesses will call to verify the charge, that Warden Mills had the dispensary of said institution, and that he and his friends did there consume large quantities of beer and liquors belonging to the institution, for the purpose of getting drunk, and that he and his friends on several occasions drank to excess, and carried on riotously and in a disorderly manner.

4. It is charged that numerous able-bodied people, among others two named McKnight and Murray, were employed at the Warden's, or of Mrs. Johnson, the Matron, and rendered to the institution for two and three weeks at a time.

5. It is charged that the Warden took a prominent part in the distribution of corpulent people dying in the Hospital, and that one corpse, name unknown, was with his knowledge placed in one of the wards of the Hospital, and that the flesh was separated from the bones, and that the friends of the said corpse were refused the remains.

6. It is charged that numerous needy applicants for Hospital treatment were refused admittance to the Hospital and sent away, that only for the most part the best patients were admitted, and some would be turned away; that in fact be seemed to think the Hospital was not intended to relieve the poor.

7. It is charged that the Warden destroyed large quantities of bedding, for what reason the under-signed would leave to your Committee to investigate.

THE CHARGE NOT PROVED.

The charges were upon motion of Commissioner Boese, taken upon motion and the Clerk read charge No. 1.—"That Warden Mills showed an entire incompetency in the management," &c.

Mr. Mills, in his defense, denied that the charge was not true.

He said that the two actors mentioned in charge No. 3 were not his friends; they were old friends and guests of Mrs. Johnson, the Matron. One of the men, Mr. John Johnson, was entertained for about four days, and Dominick Murray had slept and breakfasted at the Hospital for about ten days, as near as Mr. Mills could remember. He supposed that Mr. Johnson had obtained the consent of the Hospital Committee before he invited the gentlemen to partake of her hospitality. The witness did not know of any rule that prohibited the entertaining of guests, and he was willing to offer his services to do with him. The charge comprehending the boiling of a dead patient was all untrue.

The fifth charge was read. Mr. Mills said that the charge was not true, and he knew to be neither true and deserving. The Medical Board had never prevailed upon him to take in improper patients. Dr. Bassett, of the Medical Board, had told him one day that he was not strong enough "to give up" patients, and Mr. Mills had replied that he had been instructed by the Hospital Committee to take in no such patients unless they were in such an advanced state of consumption that they were turned away. He had several times turned away such patients, and he had, as the sixth charge alleged, destroyed some bedding, but not a large amount of it. Once, he had come to the Hospital at 2 o'clock p.m., and at 9 p.m. had died of cerebral fever. His bedding was immediately destroyed to prevent the spread of the contagion. Only twice had the medical committee recommended patients, and it was not true that patients and employees had been obliged to sleep on the floor for want of bedding.

Commissioner Wheeler here again protested against the manner of proceeding. He thought the first charge should be taken up and disposed of without further delay.

THE IDEA WAS AGREED TO.

Dr. Saulsbury, the House Physician, was called in to examine charge No. 1. He tested that he had not been informed of the details; for six months theretofore an "internee"; and prior to that an "extern." As far as witness knew, the management had been entirely in the hands of the Matron, and he had no neglect of duty on the part of the Warden. Once witness had asked for bread made from bran for a diabetic patient, but he did not get it because the Matron could not get it. The bread was not good, and he had to go to the Warden to whom were made requests for special diet. All orders which witness had given for special comforts for the patient had been filled promptly. Witness had been present and admiring of a vast improvement over the last one. He knew of no attempts on the part of the Warden to prejudice the employees against the Matron, nor on the part of the Matron against the Warden.

Mr. Mills said that he had been present at the time when the bran-bread was wanted that an attempt had been made to prepare the bran, and that the coffee-mill and drug-mill were properly ground the bran. The witness said that the bran was very fine.

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THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

Judge A. L. Osborn, Laporte, Ind., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. James C. Brown, Toledo, O., is at the Gardner.

The Hon. John Plankinton, Milwaukee, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. D. L. King, Akron, O., is registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. F. Carrel, Jacksonville, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Judge Thomas Wilson, Winona, Minn., is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. Samuel E. Sawyer, Boston, is sojourning at the Pacific.

The Hon. G. S. Robinson, Sycamore, Ill., is a guest of the Sherman.

The Hon. A. B. Watson, Grand Rapids, Mich., is invited at the Tremont.

Sir Samuel H. Brocklehurst, London, England, is registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. R. C. Lake, Deadwood, D. T., is among the guests of the Tremont.

Mrs. Thomas Ryan, wife of the member of Congress from the Third Kansas District, is a guest of the Pacific.

Col. Abe Hirsh and family, New Orleans, have taken rooms for the summer at the Gardner.

The Mexican Veterans met in regular monthly session at the Grand Pacific last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business.

In about ten days nearly 10,000 tulips will be in bloom in Lincoln Park. Vast beds of hyacinths are already displaying their wealth of color.

A little daughter of John Walsh, grocer at No. 451 Hubbard street, while playing on the sidewalk at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell and broke her left wrist.

The temperature, as observed by Mr. Mansfield, official, 88 Madison street (TRINITY Building), was 70° at 12 m.; 78; 8 p. m.; 76; 10 a. m.; 73; 12 m.; 78; 8 p. m.; 76; 10 p. m.; 71. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.62; 8 p. m., 29.44.

Commander L. H. Rockwell, Lieutenant Commander C. C. Smith, Lieutenant J. W. Holman, and Midshipman David Alexander, of the United States Navy, are guests of the Palmer.

Jacob Hecke, 9 years of age, while stealing a free ride on the Northwestern Railroad at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, fell off the car and was hit by a train, and was taken to the hospital, where he was taken to his home, No. 336 North May street.

Mr. F. T. Wheeler, President of the Union Bag and Paper Company, of this city, was surprised on the occasion of his 50th birthday, on the morning of yesterday, at the presentation of a costly gold-inlaid cane from the thirty or so employees of that company.

An interesting little volume of about 150 pages has been issued by the Lubbin Publishing Company. It treats of the great Northwest, and contains many valuable facts in regard to the frontiers of that country. The book is profusely illustrated, and sports a special leather binding.

The front door of Henry Spitz's grocery at No. 353 Clark street was found open. It was not thought by the proprietor that burglars had been about. At 1 o'clock in the morning the front door of Nella, Smith & Co.'s commission house at No. 183 South Water street was also found open.

C. R. Cummings, President of the Peoria, Illinois & Decatur Railroad, Peoria; J. Hill, General Superintendent of the Fox River Railroad, who was on his way to the West, was surprised on the occasion of his 50th birthday, on the morning of yesterday, at the presentation of a costly gold-inlaid cane from the thirty or so employees of that company.

The celebrated real estate agent, etc., etc., was arrested yesterday for larceny as bailee in appropriating to his own use \$30 belonging to Mrs. H. M. Wilson. He took a change of venue to Justice Foote and was discharged.

CRIMINAL.

to erect three-story and basement stone-front dwellings, Erie street, near State, to cost \$15,000; and to C. E. Foliamsee, to erect a two-story and basement dwelling, No. 523 Warren avenue, to cost \$10,000.

Some of the Alameda decidedly objected to the plan taken by the contractors on the City-Hall work, and are threatening to declare the contract between them and the city at an end. This is really the object of the whole movement. The contractors and other parties are in agreement, and will never get through whipping themselves because they did not get what they wanted originally. There are two questions to be considered in the controversy: one is whether the contractors have violated the contract, and the other is whether the contractors have violated the law. Lawyer is a part of the contract, and the other is whether the contractors have violated the law. Lawyer proved to be a man named S. B. Hayman, but he stubbornly insisted that he was only a true and ordinary citizen of O'Connell. Upon his arrival, he was found a postcard from H. Norden, of Waupaca, Wis., stating that he had that day shipped him a consignment of eggs and produce. After a short time he was on the office on South Water street. It was a little dingy room with two chairs, a table and a pair of scales for furnishings. A few papers of scale were lying loosely about, and it did not look as if they had been used very lately.

It will be remembered, the racket so long and so successfully played by the Longwingers. It is quite an easy matter for the police to suppress this new breaking out, if they go at it in the right spirit.

WEST TOWN BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the West Town Board was held at the rooms of the Board on Halsted street, between Madison and Washington, last evening. Supervisor Gurney in the chair. There were present Justices Ingersoll, Morrison, Matson, Scully, Salisbury, Walsh, Supervisor Gurney, and Clerk Chisholm.

Justice Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee appointed to investigate the action of the Sheriff, reported that the same had been examined and found to be correct. The same Committee reported that the accounts of Mr. Brennan, as Assessor, were also correct, except the bill of the Assessor for services, which was found to be a few dollars less than that of his predecessor, Mr. Clark. The bill was returned.

The report of the Committee was made orally, and to Justice Walsh took execution. He thought a report of this kind should be made in writing, so that the members of the Committee might place themselves on record.

The defendant intended to cover an important point, the non-appearance of Bain upon the stand. They asked the Court to rule that the prosecution in a criminal case could not properly claim a conviction upon evidence which showed only a part of the whole transaction. It appeared that the evidence as to the rest of the transaction was attainable. The second instruction set forth that the burden of proof rested upon the State, and the third that the prosecution in a criminal case to select parts of a transaction in a civil case, to which the defendant had a right to object, and that the burden of proof rested upon the defense in proving the other part. The fourth instruction asked covered the whole point. It read: "All the witnesses present at the trial are to be paid the amount of their services, and the court will break their slumbers on her account. In conclusion, she informed the reporter that on the 4th of this month J. V. Quisenberry, attorney for the defense, was retained by Bain to represent him in the trial. She said that he had no money, but had bought it of his brother Louis. He said it wasn't much good anyway, and this purchased the weapon with which the mischief was done. She did not deny the shooting—in fact that is admitted on the stand. Her claim is that she was justified in firing at Bain, and that he deserved it. She also called God to witness that all stories coupling her name with other men were false, and declared that Bain had never expressed any desire to marry her. She said that she had been in love with him, and had only had two other women named Mrs. Bain.

Mr. Knapp, in conclusion, said that he was not the only one he had taken Bain home from, and that Bain was supporting Mrs. Knapp, whose husband is paralyzed. Often when I went to meet him he had seen other women waiting outside his home for him.

Mrs. Knapp, in conclusion, said that she bought a revolver immediately after.

BAIN THREATENED TO KILL HER.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO CHESS CLUB was held this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of Col. H. Skinner, 125 East Madison street, between Madison and Washington, at the opening of court this morning.

At this point Mrs. Knapp betrayed herself and the real motive of the shooting—which was not money, but jealousy. She said that Gurney, when I went to meet him, had seen him with his sister. I was jealous, and had only had two other women named Mrs. Bain. I think he was with a woman named Mrs. Bain.

Funeral services Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Knapp, widow of Edward Bain, died on Friday evening, aged 35 years. Born in Denver, Colo., on June 12, 1843. Buried 8 months, son of John W. and Mary E. of Chicago.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A Visit to the Nicodemus Colony, in Graham County, Kansas.

How They Have Managed to Get Along in Their Effort to Secure Homes.

They Had Very Hard Times for Awhile, but Are Now in a Self-Supporting Condition.

What Must Be Done with the Lower-Mississippi Negroes Now Crowding into Kansas.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NICODEMUS, Kan., April 19.—Any one examining the map of Kansas will find the location of this place would hardly merit success, since it has not yet attained its present size, and the people who settled here have had to suffice to secure it a place on any of the published maps of the State. To inform the curious, I will state that it is the capital or head-centre of a negro colony in Graham County, and is located about thirty-five miles northeast of Wichita, and about the same distance northwest from Ellis. The colony, or settlement, consists of about 125 families, comprising a population of about 700 souls, scattered over an area of twelve miles in length by six in breadth.

NICODEMUS

is the town-site; has its post-office, store, hotel, land-office, etc.; and, like nearly all new towns, aspire to the possession of the county-seat. It was named in honor of that Nicodemus who "was of African birth, and was bought for a bagful of gold," and who gave orders, before being buried in "the gum-tree down in the swamp," to "wake me up at the great Jubilee." Whether the African race has yet experienced enough of a "Jubilee" to warrant his being wakened up yet, we cannot say in view of recent events, somehow or other, although his followers thought the time had come when Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of Emancipation took effect, and sang with all their might, "Wake, Nicodemus, wake!"

The colony, which has been known as the Nicodemus Colony, had its first start in August of 1877—a few families locating at that time. In October and November of the same year, large accessions were made by the arrival of new immigrants, who, with the usual want of forethought of the race, pushed out to the then extreme frontier at the commencement of winter, in almost utter lack of the means to shelter, feed, or clothe themselves during the winter. With the opening of the spring of 1878, more came. They were mainly from the farming regions of Kentucky and Tennessee. As the experiences of this colony may shed some light on the very serious problem of what to do with the multitudes of colored people now coming North from the Lower Mississippi States, I have taken the pains to

visit it and ascertain the facts, so as to present them to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

As before stated, as a rule they were nearly destitute of means—few only bringing either time or money. They located on Government homesteads, and set about to provide themselves with shelter, which was easily and cheaply secured by building dug-outs and sod-houses, roofed with poles and brush, with a covering of earth sufficient to keep out the rain. As lumber floors were regarded as an unnecessary luxury, all the lumber required was for a door and its frame, and one window. A fireplace at one end, and serves the double purpose of heating and cooking.

Coming, as most of them did, in the fall of the year, and destitute of means, but one resource was open to them in order to sustain life during the winter; and that was an appeal to the charity of the people of the State. This was resorted to; and agents of the colony, duly authenticated, traversed the older-settled portions of the State for aid, which was given in provisions, seed-grain, clothing, etc.—the Kansas Pacific Railroad generously transporting all such contributions without charge. Many of the colored men, however, engaged in odd work in the towns along the line of the railroad and in the settled counties east, and by their labor added to carry the colony through the winter.

With the opening of the spring of 1878,

STANLEY GUYER WAS SLAIN

is out all the ground possible under cultivation. But the practical difficulty was, they had few teams, and these not in good, serviceable condition, for want of proper feed during the winter, and no money to buy them. Those who had teams broke for themselves and others. Some were able to get a little breaking done by others.

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and. Early in the day, large receipts were not in a material way, no material was no fault for the larger part of the day. Considerable supply of that wants of the few lots sold a crossed the river a few sales of choice export at \$3.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, April 24.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25c; short ribs, 20c; long clear, 24c; 6d; short clear, 20c; Prime—Beef—Prime meat, 75c; Indus meat, 77c; extra India meat, 88c; Cheese—Choice, 40c; Shoulders, 20c; Tongue—Tongue, 35c; Lard, 31c; Pork—Prime meat, 85c; Bacon, 25c; Western, 28c; Hams—Long, 20c; short, 18c.

London, April 24.—Liverwort—Wheat very little inquiry. Cargoes of Coast—Wheat quiet; fair average California, 44c; 6d; corn steady. Carries on Passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 30c.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—11:30 a.m.—**Flour—No. 1.** 10c; No. 2. 8c.

GRAN.—Winter.—No. 1. 9c; No. 2. 8c; white, 7c.

No. 1. 9c; No. 2. 8c; white, 7c; No. 1. 9c; No. 2. 8c; white, 7c.

Provisions—Pork.—40c. Lard, 31c.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—**Corn—Active** and firm at 60c; 6d; 5d; 4d; 3d; 2d; 1d; 10c; 8c; 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c.

Cream—Sack-American. 30c; 27c.

Provisions—Meat pork, 40c; prime meat beef, 50c.

LONDON, April 24.—**Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standart.** 22c; 20d; 1d; about, 21c; 21s; 6d.

Linen Oil—Sacks.

Spirits of TURPENTINE—22c.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 24.—**Grain—Wheat** much less active and irregular; winter grades opened with a fair show of firmness or later dealings; prices were depressed, yielding generally 10c per bu without stimulating operations; spring held at about previous figures early in the market, offering, resold in instances 10c per bu, closing in favor of buyers; cable advices of duration: 15c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 1. 30c; 15c; No. 2 choice Chicago at \$1.04; 8c; 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c.

Provisions—Meat pork, 40c; prime meat beef, 50c.

BUFFALO.—April 24.—**Grain—Wheat** dull and lower; No. 1. 10c; No. 1. Duluth at \$1.08. Corn dull; car-lots new, 40c; old, No. 2, 42c. Corn dull; car-lots new, 28c; old No. 2 Western, 29c.

Hay—Market.—Barley quiet; Mutton pork quiet; forward delivery in more active demand at higher prices, but closed rather heavy for May at \$6.15, and June at \$6.20; July at \$6.25.

Tallow—Steady and in fair demand; prime a 6c; 5c; 4c.

Sugar—Raw quiet firm and in fair demand at 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; for good refined Cane, refined sugar, 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c; for white, 7c; 6c; 5c.

Waxery—Quoted weak and dull; offered at 6c; 5c; 4c.

Freightons—Good demand for accommodation for grain at generally firm rates; in most other inter-

ests a moderate movement at somewhat irregular figures; through freights continue depressed and uneventful.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 24.—**Cotton—Market easier at 11:30 a.m.; futures steady;** April, 11. 5c; May, 11. 6c; June, 11. 75c; July, 11. 97c; August, 12. 11c; September, 11. 80c.

Flour—In fair demand; receipts, 14,000 bu; super shorts and Western, 28c; 26c; common to good, 30c; 28c; 26c; 24c; 22c; 20c to choice, 32c; 30c; 28c; 26c; 24c; 22c; 20c.

Grain—Wheat—Moderate trade; receipts, 182,000 bu; rejected, 28c; No. 3 spring, 26c; 24c; 22c; 20c; 18c; 16c; 14c; 12c; 10c; 8c; 6c; 5c; 4c; 3c; 2c; 1c.

Receipts of wheat, 24,327 bu; shipments, 21,598 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—**Grain—The Price** urgent reports wheat receipts for the past week at 35,191 bu; No. 1. 20c; No. 2. 18c; No. 3. 16c; Oats: 1. 45c; No. 2. 43c; Barley: 1. 45c; No. 2. 43c; Receipts for the past week, 1,971 bu; movements, 1,818; 522 bu; weak, No. 2. 28c; April 23, 28c.

BUFFALO.—April 24.—**Grain—Wheat** dull and lower; No. 1. 10c; No. 1. Duluth at \$1.08. Corn dull; car-lots new, 40c; old, No. 2, 42c. Corn dull; car-lots new, 28c; old No. 2 Western, 29c.

Hay—Market.—Barley quiet; Mutton pork quiet; forward delivery in more active demand at higher prices, but closed rather heavy for May at \$6.15, and June at \$6.20; July at \$6.25.

TOLLEDO.—April 24.—**Grain—Wheat** dull; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.03c; offered, June, \$1.04c; No. 2 red winter, May, \$1.04; June, \$1.04c; Corn: No. 2 May, 35c; June, 36c.

DETROIT.—April 24.—**Flour—Unchanged.**

GRAN.—Winter.—May, \$1.04; June, \$1.04c; July, \$1.04c; Corn: No. 2. 28c; No. 3. 28c; No. 4. 30c; No. 5. 32c; No. 6. 34c; No. 7. 36c; No. 8. 38c; No. 9. 40c; No. 10. 42c; No. 11. 44c; No. 12. 46c; No. 13. 48c; No. 14. 50c; No. 15. 52c; No. 16. 54c; No. 17. 56c; No. 18. 58c; No. 19. 60c; No. 20. 62c; No. 21. 64c; No. 22. 66c; No. 23. 68c; No. 24. 70c; No. 25. 72c; No. 26. 74c; No. 27. 76c; No. 28. 78c; No. 29. 80c; No. 30. 82c; No. 31. 84c; No. 32. 86c; No. 33. 88c; No. 34. 90c; No. 35. 92c; No. 36. 94c; No. 37. 96c; No. 38. 98c; No. 39. 100c; No. 40. 102c; No. 41. 104c; No. 42. 106c; No. 43. 108c; No. 44. 110c; No. 45. 112c; No. 46. 114c; No. 47. 116c; No. 48. 118c; No. 49. 120c; No. 50. 122c; No. 51. 124c; No. 52. 126c; No. 53. 128c; No. 54. 130c; No. 55. 132c; No. 56. 134c; No. 57. 136c; No. 58. 138c; No. 59. 140c; No. 60. 142c; No. 61. 144c; No. 62. 146c; No. 63. 148c; No. 64. 150c; No. 65. 152c; No. 66. 154c; No. 67. 156c; No. 68. 158c; No. 69. 160c; No. 70. 162c; No. 71. 164c; No. 72. 166c; No. 73. 168c; No. 74. 170c; No. 75. 172c; No. 76. 174c; No. 77. 176c; No. 78. 178c; No. 79. 180c; No. 80. 182c; No. 81. 184c; No. 82. 186c; No. 83. 188c; No. 84. 190c; No. 85. 192c; No. 86. 194c; No. 87. 196c; No. 88. 198c; No. 89. 200c; No. 90. 202c; No. 91. 204c; No. 92. 206c; No. 93. 208c; No. 94. 210c; No. 95. 212c; No. 96. 214c; No. 97. 216c; No. 98. 218c; No. 99. 220c; No. 100. 222c; No. 101. 224c; No. 102. 226c; No. 103. 228c; No. 104. 230c; No. 105. 232c; No. 106. 234c; No. 107. 236c; No. 108. 238c; No. 109. 240c; No. 110. 242c; No. 111. 244c; No. 112. 246c; No. 113. 248c; No. 114. 250c; No. 115. 252c; No. 116. 254c; No. 117. 256c; No. 118. 258c; No. 119. 260c; No. 120. 262c; No. 121. 264c; No. 122. 266c; No. 123. 268c; No. 124. 270c; No. 125. 272c; No. 126. 274c; No. 127. 276c; No. 128. 278c; No. 129. 280c; No. 130. 282c; No. 131. 284c; No. 132. 286c; No. 133. 288c; No. 134. 290c; No. 135. 292c; No. 136. 294c; No. 137. 296c; No. 138. 298c; No. 139. 300c; No. 140. 302c; No. 141. 304c; No. 142. 306c; No. 143. 308c; No. 144. 310c; No. 145. 312c; No. 146. 314c; No. 147. 316c; No. 148. 318c; No. 149. 320c; No. 150. 322c; No. 151. 324c; No. 152. 326c; No. 153. 328c; No. 154. 330c; No. 155. 332c; No. 156. 334c; No. 157. 336c; No. 158. 338c; No. 159. 340c; No. 160. 342c; No. 161. 344c; No. 162. 346c; No. 163. 348c; No. 164. 350c; No. 165. 352c; No. 166. 354c; No. 167. 356c; No. 168. 358c; No. 169. 360c; No. 170. 362c; No. 171. 364c; No. 172. 366c; No. 173. 368c; No. 174. 370c; No. 175. 372c; No. 176. 374c; No. 177. 376c; No. 178. 378c; No. 179. 380c; No. 180. 382c; No. 181. 384c; No. 182. 386c; No. 183. 388c; No. 184. 390c; No. 185. 392c; No. 186. 394c; No. 187. 396c; No. 188. 398c; No. 189. 400c; No. 190. 402c; No. 191. 404c; No. 192. 406c; No. 193. 408c; No. 194. 410c; No. 195. 412c; No. 196. 414c; No. 197. 416c; No. 198. 418c; No. 199. 420c; No. 200. 422c; No. 201. 424c; No. 202. 426c; No. 203. 428c; No. 204. 430c; No. 205. 432c; No. 206. 434c; No. 207. 436c; No. 208. 438c; No. 209. 440c; No. 210. 442c; No. 211. 444c; No. 212. 446c; No. 213. 448c; No. 214. 450c; No. 215. 452c; No. 216. 454c; No. 217. 456c; No. 218. 458c; No. 219. 460c; No. 220. 462c; No. 221. 464c; No. 222. 466c; No. 223. 468c; No. 224. 470c; No. 225. 472c; No. 226. 474c; No. 227. 476c; No. 228. 478c; No. 229. 480c; No. 230. 482c; No. 231. 484c; No. 232. 486c; No. 233. 488c; No. 234. 490c; No. 235. 492c; No. 236. 494c; No. 237. 496c; No. 238. 498c; No. 239. 500c; No. 240. 502c; No. 241. 504c; No. 242. 506c; No. 243. 508c; No. 244. 510c; No. 245. 512c; No. 246. 514c; No. 247. 516c; No. 248. 518c; No. 249. 520c; No. 250. 522c; No. 251. 524c; No. 252. 526c; No. 253. 528c; No. 254. 530c; No. 255. 532c; No. 256. 534c; No. 257. 536c; No. 258. 538c; No. 259. 540c; No. 260. 542c; No. 261. 544c; No. 262. 546c; No. 263. 548c; No. 264. 550c; No. 265. 552c; No. 266. 554c; No. 267. 556c; No. 268. 558c; No. 269. 560c; No. 270. 562c; No. 271. 564c; No. 272. 566c; No. 273. 568c; No. 274. 570c; No. 275. 572c; No. 276. 574c; No. 277. 576c; No. 278. 578c; No. 279. 580c; No. 280. 582c; No. 281. 584c; No. 282. 586c; No. 283. 588c; No. 284. 590c; No. 285. 592c; No. 286. 594c; No. 287. 596c; No. 288. 598c; No. 289. 600c; No. 290. 602c; No. 291. 604c; No. 292. 606c; No. 293. 608c; No. 294. 610c; No. 295. 612c; No. 296. 614c; No. 297. 616c; No. 298. 618c; No. 299. 620c; No. 300. 622c; No. 301. 624c; No. 302. 626c; No. 303. 628c; No. 304. 630c; No. 305. 632c; No. 306. 634c; No. 307. 636c; No. 308. 638c; No. 309. 640c; No. 310. 642c; No. 311. 644c; No. 312. 646c; No. 313. 648c; No. 314. 650c; No. 315. 652c; No. 316. 654c; No. 317. 656c; No. 318. 658c; No. 319. 660c; No. 320. 662c; No. 321. 664c; No. 322. 666c; No. 323. 668c; No. 324. 670c; No. 325. 672c; No. 326. 674c; No. 327. 676c; No. 328. 678c; No. 329. 680c; No. 330. 682c; No. 331. 684c; No. 332. 686c; No. 333. 688c; No. 334. 690c; No. 335. 692c; No. 336. 694c; No. 337. 696c; No. 338. 698c; No. 339. 700c; No. 340. 702c; No. 341. 704c; No. 342. 706c; No. 343. 708c; No. 344. 7

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Commencement of the Memorial Festival at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Account of Previous Celebrations Held upon That Classic Ground.

Description of the Memorial Theatre—The Opening Performance.

Plays to Be Given During the Ten Days' Celebration.

Special Discourse to The Tribune.

New York, April 23.—The "Shakespeare festival," which began at Stratford-upon-Avon to-day, was not by any means the first or the most impressive that has been held upon that classic ground. Garrick (who had just been presented with the freedom of the borough in a sumptuous robe made from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry-tree) got up the festival of Sept. 6-8, 1769, which began with a serenade and salute of artillery, and included in its programme on the first day the performance of the oratories of "Judith," under Arne's supervision, a dinner and musical performance at the Amphitheatre specially erected for the occasion, and a ball; the second the performances of Garrick's "Dolfo," "Odo," and the arraignment of the states of the poet he presented to the town, concluding with fireworks and illuminations; and, on the third, a jubilee horse-race and ball, a pealing rain-storm preventing the representation of a grand Shakespeare pageant, which, however, was produced at Drury Lane in October and ran nearly a hundred nights. On the 23d-25th of April, 1827, the not-long-established Shakespeare Club gave a splendid gala; at the celebration of 1830 there was an ode read by its author, Alasio A. Watts, and a rising tragedian, Charles Kean to wit, took the principal parts; at that of 1838 the orator was "the American actor, Mr. George Jones" (known in this country and generation as "George, the Count Joaone"), and in 1837 Sheridan Knowles delivered the address. In 1834 there was celebrated at Stratford

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH THEATRE,

The Earl of Carlisle presiding at the banquet, and the Earl of Derby including exhibitions of Shakespearean relics, dramatic entertainments, concerts, excursions to places of Shakespearean interest, and sermons by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of St. Andrew's. From this sprang the Memorial Association that conducts the present festival, the objects of which were somewhat comprehensively and ambitiously stated in the erection of a memorial building on the banks of the Avon, with a small theatre for the performance of Shakespearean plays, a library of dramatic literature, and an art gallery: annual Shakespearean celebrations; the assistance of poor and deserving members of the dramatic profession, and the general advancement of dramatic art by the foundation of a school of acting.

Mr. Charles E. Flory, the Mayor of Stratford, is at the head of the Association, and gave the site and \$25,000 towards building the Memorial Theatre, which is to cost nearly \$100,000. The total subscription thus far has been a trifling \$54,500, barely \$20,000 of which came from barbarians outside of Stratford. Mr. Sothern figures among the American contributors with a subscription of \$500. Of the contributions of \$40,000 still needed, Mr. Flory offers to subscribe \$20,000. In spite of his liberality, however, the big English papers have denounced him and his associates as a local mutual admiration society possessed of boundless presumption in asking the public to recognize them as movers in a national enterprise, and it is pointed out that the Governors and Council are respectable nobodies, while the others are mere peddlers and a non-Shakespearean comedian, Mr. Sothern.

THE MEMORIAL THEATRE.

It is an old doctrine in the South, that the white race of that region was born to rule in that region. But yesterday Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, went a little further, and asserted that the Democratic party, which is controlled by the Southern wing, has never given a single halo of glory, will every over-shadow graves and memories of those who died in defense of Southern liberty. For these reasons, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter will ever awaken the profoundest emotions and sympathies of our people.

Born to Rule.

Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

It is an old doctrine of the Southern people to stop the alarming exodus of the blacks, but it cannot be done with shot-guns. All that is necessary is to let colored people as if they had some rights which white men have bound to respect.

Democrats and Quinine.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

The Democrats in Congress owe it to the country—especially to the people of the South—to reduce the dues on quinine. That it has not been redressed before is a disgrace to our lawmakers. As masters stand, quinine is out of the reach of the poorer classes.

One Effect of the Colored Exodus.

Zapico City elected two colored Aldermen last Monday. We consider this a step in the right direction. We think the colored people should have representation in proportion to the intelligent and capable among them. If a majority are elected to the next Legislature, it will be in their power to do both races a great service.

Sumter.

Macosa (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).

And though, by the inscrutable ordering of a wise Providence, the blood and gore failed to accomplish its object, still a radiant halo of glory will every over-shadow graves and memories of those who died in defense of Southern liberty. For these reasons, the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter will ever awaken the profoundest emotions and sympathies of our people.

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The Crop—Agricultural Implements—Business Outlook.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle (Dem.).

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